NUMB. CXI.] THE SEPTEMBER 6, 1788

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1788. [VOL. III.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Bluedying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788

Juſt Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils

Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths

Womens ſcarlet cardinals

Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown camblets

Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white callimancoes

Blue, green, brown drab and white ſhalloons

Blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens

Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons

Pink, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning

Jeans and fuſtians of different qualities

Nankeens

Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.

Buff ſattinet

Cotton ribbed do.

Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices

Yard and 7-8 Iriſh linens

Ruſſia ſheetings

German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs

Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes

Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.

Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe

Mantues, ſattins, pelongs and perſians

Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze

Figured and plain muſlin

Book and jaconet muſlin

Humhums

Plain and ſprigged lawns

Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons

Coverlids

Blankets of all kinds and qualities

Black, white, ſilk and thread lace

Silk and hair twiſt

Sewing ſilk of different kinds.

White and colrd. thread

Bobbin

Tapes

Tally and lettered gartering

Quality binding

Check of all kinds

Mens fine and coarſe hats

Childrens do.

Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion

Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts

Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes

Mens boots & ſhoes

Childrens ſhoes

Elegant fans

Umbrellas

Double gilt coat & waiſt coat buttons

Baſket, mohair & metal buttons

Leather, braſs & japanned ink pots

Sealing wax & wafers

Writing paper & quills

Powder bags and puffs

Hair powder and pomatum

Shaving boxes & bruſhes

Dreſſing & looking glaſſes

Barbers dreſſing combs

Ivory & ridding do.

Womens crooked do.

Tooth bruſhes

Clothes do.

Sweeping do.

Shoe & buckle do.

Black ball

Oſtrich feathers

Fox tail do.

Curry combs & bruſhes

Snuff in bottles

Playing cards

Wool & cotton cards

Cotton in bags

Tumblers & wine glaſſes

Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted

Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted

Knives & forks

Deſert do.

Carving do.

Butchers do.

Pen do.

Pocket do.

Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears

Ditto thimbles

Razors with ſtrops compleat

Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles

Stock & hat do.

Sleeve do.

Cork ſcrews

Gimblets of all ſizes

Plated and ſteel ſpurs

Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws

Steel plated and common hand do.

Surveyors compaſſes

Smoothing irons

Candleſticks and ſnuffers

Hair pins

Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals

Hooks and eyes

White Chapel needles

Needles and pins

Knitting needles

Braſs curtain rings

Spectacles

Money ſcales

Scythes and ſickles

Frying pans

Gridirons

Saddles and bridles

Stirrup irons

Locks and hinges of all kinds

Braſs cocks

Jews harps

Pewter diſhes, plates, baſons and mugs of different ſizes

Tin kettles

Tea cups and ſaucers

Crowley's ſteel

Bar iron

Nails of all kinds

Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead

Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea

Souchong and bohea do.

Coffee

Chocolate

Loaf Sugar

Muſcovado do.

Molaſſes

Pepper

Alſpice

Nutmegs

Cinnamon

Mace

Cloves

Almonds

Raiſins

Prunes

Figs

Madder

Red wood

Caſtile ſoap

Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines

Jamaica ſpirits

West India rum

Shrub and

Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh July 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has taken that large and commodious INN, oppoſite to John Lukens, Eſquire, Surveyor General, in Market ſtreet, near the corner of Seventh ſtreet, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the

White Horſe.

Where all gentlemen, travellers, and others who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment & kind treatment on the moſt reaſonable terms, by the public's humble ſervant.

ROBERT ERWIN.

July 2d, 1788.

N. B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land office, may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Waſhington county, on the Monongahela, two years laſt April, a ſmall black MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near ſhoulder with a ſtirrup iron, as ſuppoſed, and is about 7 or 8 years old. She was advertiſed at the Mills in my neighbourhood, ſoon after ſhe came to my plantation, and could not be drove away. Came alſo laſt ſpring, a dark brown 2 year old FILLY, has a large ſtar in her forehead, and white hairs down her face, ſhe has been dogged & drove off ſeveral times, but ſtill returns. The owners are requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY HETH.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

By the Vice Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from a repreſentation made by ſome of the magiſtrates of Franklin county, that a certain William Nugent has been charged with felony, & other crimes, by a grand jury of the ſaid county; and that the ſaid William Nugent is now at large, and lurking about, to the terror and annoyance of the good people of the county. And whereas it is of great importance to the citizens of this commonwealth, that ſuch heinous offenders ſhould be brought to condign puniſhment, We have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer, a public reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid William Nugent, in the jail of any county within this commonwealth, to be paid on his conviction of the crime aforeſaid: And all Judges, juſtices, ſheriffs and conſtables, are hereby ſtrictly enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid William Nugent, ſo that he may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Peter Muhlenberg, eſquire, Vice Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, this ſeventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight; and of the Commonwealth the thirteenth.

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Atteſt

Charles Biddle, Secretary.

††† William Nugent is about five feet ten inches high, 50 years of age, grey headed, a farther deſcription is unneceſſary, as he well known in the back counties.

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An Oration delivered by Mr. Charles W. Hartley, at Union Green, in the Borough of York, State of Pennſylvania, on Monday, the [illegible] July, in conſequence of the adoption of the New Conſtitution, of which the following is a copy.

Gentlemen,

CONVINCED of my inability to perform the taſk which is now before me, I feel at once the bluſh of diffidence, and the pangs of ſenſibility; and did I not at this moment anticipate your kind indulgence on account of my youth, and particularly my inexperience as a ſpeaker in public, I ſhould ſink in the attempt; nor dare to ſtep forth on an occaſion which calls for infinitely greater abilities than mine, to do it juſtice. I am convinced that my mind has not arrived to that maturity of reaſoning, which is only to be diſcovered in more advanced life; yet, I find myſelf ſenſible of the high honor this day conferred upon me, by you, the worthy and reſpectable citizens of York and its vicinity.

This town gave me birth, and whilſt I acknowledge the pleaſing fact, I cannot help feeling a degree of pleaſure, unequalled by any other except that which ariſes from beholding ſo numerous and reſpectable an audience aſſembled together upon ſo important an occaſion,

The induſtry, ſobriety, and intelligence of the people of this place are well known, and acknowledged: You have juſt notions of liberty, you had a conſiderable ſhare in laying the foundation of ſolid freedom in this country, and have given your aid to complete the ſuperſtructure. York county furniſhed the firſt troops from Pennſylvania, to aid our injured brethren of Boſton; their zeal for the cauſe of liberty, ſoon carried them from the banks of Codorus to the plains of Cambridge. Shortly after this you obſerve a choſen band, which iſſued from the ſame county, upon the diſtant lakes of Canada, ſearching the common foe.

The war being over, we ſee them accommodating themſelves to the bleſſings of peace and endeavouring to eſtabliſh good government.

This town, inconſiderable as it may now appear in the eyes of men, once afforded an aſylum for the great national body of America, when our ſea ports were blocked up, and our country laid waſte by an hoſtile and inſulting enemy, when our frontiers were ravaged by the havock of deſtructive war, when all around were ſcenes of deſolation and bloodſhed, here was the peaceful, ſafe retreat of juſtice, liberty and government.

Here did the aſſembled patriots of America attend in ſolemn cloſe debate, free from the horrors of the invading army. In ſhort, this place, from the peculiar happineſs of its ſituation, from the reaſons above mentioned, from its being a part of the federal empire, has much to hope, much to expect; already has ſcience began to draw upon our youth, already have the arts taken foot-hold amongſt our inhabitants; and under the genial influence of freedom, and a mild but energetic government, we may reaſonably expect, that York will riſe to eminence and reſpectability, that ſhe will have a name among the nation, that ſhe will become the flouriſhing nurſery of ingenious men, ardent and vigorous in their purſuits to promote the general welfare of mankind and in a particular manner to increaſe the riſing greatneſs of this beautiful town.

Rome from being a poſt on the Palatium, a ſmall height, on the banks of the Tiber, aroſe to the zenith of empire, to the dominion of the world; to be the ſeat of arts and ſciences, and the univerſal theatre of elegance and grandeur. Yet did not Rome in point of the original beauties of her ſituation excel this place; for we are ſurrounded by hills, equal, in natural magnificence to thoſe on which Rome was originally built.

The Tiber, ſo celebrated by the poet and hiſtorians pen cannot ſurpaſs in elegance and ſimplicity, the beauteous ſtream which now rolls on before our eyes.† Even the Tarpeian rock, that tremendous precipice, which was once ſo dreadful to the offending criminal, and which has never failed to attract the attention of the traveller and hiſtorian, is equalled on the banks of the Codorus, by a rock which is now within our view. Rome could not originally have boaſted a vicinity, ſuperior to this of York; for which ever way we turn our eyes, are diſplayed the moſt beautiful diverſifications of mountains and plains, repleniſhed with uſeful materials, well wooded, and watered by never failing ſtreams, ornamented by a rich variety of fields, lately overburthened with ripened grain, and meadows which are crowned with verdure, and fitted for the ſuſtenance of innumerable herds.

I now ſtand in ſilent admiration, at the gay, luxuriant ſcenes of magnificence and fertility which ſurround me, and cannot help indulging the delightful expectation; that like the enchanting plains of Tivoli, which have been ſo often ſung by the moſt elegant poets, theſe too may become the favorite fields of fancy and political fiction.

After travelling through many ſcenes of embarraſſment and difficulty, by lately calling forth the united wiſdom of America, we have now a proſpect of enjoying the bleſſings of peace, liberty and ſafety; far removed from the ſcenes of anarchy and confuſion and perfectly ſecured from tyranny and oppreſſion.

We are now aſſembled as brothers, friends and fellow citizens; as the people to celebrate the adoption of the new conſtitution, the great and important era which is intended, and I truſt will give happineſs to this weſtern world.

This conſtitution, according to the opinion of the wiſeſt and beſt of mankind, is as perfect as any human inſtitution whatever, nay, many ſay it is the moſt perfect plan of government that was ever formed. It is not, like the one we have juſt relinquiſhed, merely created for the purpoſes of the moment, but, like the maſonry of the antients, it is calculated to embrace diſtant ages. It has fully ſtood the teſt of the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny; it had to combat the deſigns of thoſe who were enemies to good order and ſafe government as well as the ſchemes of men who were reverted to ſtate politics and who regarded rather their own private intereſt, than the public good.

Some men oppoſed the government form principle; if they were miſtaken, they are to be pitied, but not blamed; others from ignorance have been averſe from it, but, many of the laſt claſs, it is to be hoped, are by this time enlightened.

Yet, notwithſtanding all theſe impediments, the conſtitution hath been adopted by ten of the ſtates, and it may reaſonably be expected, the other three will ſoon follow their wiſe example.

From all quarters we hear that the minority are ſubmitting to the general ſenſe of their country, and if upon experience, amendments ſhould be found neceſſary to this ſyſtem, they may readily be obtained in a conſtitutional manner.

Thus, my countrymen have we become a nation! "the tottering fabric of our union has received a prop," and a ſure foundation has been laid for our national ſafety and happineſs. America from being the ſcorn and ridicule of the world, will now bear rank among the nations of Europe.

Let us contraſt our ſituation under the late government, with our approaching proſpect; the diamond owes half its brilliancy to the foil.

View the farmer oppreſſed with taxation, while we poſſeſs infinite reſources from impoſts, duties and exciſe, engines of revenue that would ſweep our national debt, if we had power to bring them into play. An influx of foreign manufactures, has ſilenced the hammer of induſtrious mechanics, without leſſening in the ſmalleſt degree the public burthen: Nor has the merchant leſs reaſon to bleſs returning government, for ſome time; the ſails of commerce, have ſlept by the maſts, whilſt copious tides have ſwelled our rivers in vain.

The ſcales of general juſtice has not been poiſed, nor can they, until the beam is held by the equal ſteady hand of wiſe extended policy.

We have fallen from the honorable eminence of a free people, contending for the rights of human nature, into divided and jarring republics.

The little policy of ſtate legiſlation has moved in the contracted circle of local intereſt, while we were ſacrificing our character as a nation.

In this ſtage of political declenſion, behold, the trumpet is blown from eaſt to weſt, and danger is announced, our country takes the alarm, her ſtateſmen and politicians are convened, and we are furniſhed by the deliberative wiſdom of the continent with a ſyſtem of national government, commenſurate with our empire.

Agriculture will no longer languiſh under the oppreſſion of direct taxation; the riſing government will be its tutelary God; our rivers will once more be whitened by the canvaſs of commerce: our manufactures will be encouraged, and our coffers as a nation enriched by wiſe and general duties. No longer ſhall paper money, and her companion legal tender, baniſh mutual confidence, and ſap the foundation of intercourſe between man and man. Emerging from inteſtine tumult and provincial policy, we ſhall riſe into view as a nation, and *e pluribus unum* be indeed our motto.

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† Codorus.

Foreign Intelligence.

Confederacy of the Imperial Crowns.

THIS is one of the moſt formidable confederacies recorded in the annals of human kind; and what renders it the more remarkable, it ſeems to have been framed upon no principle of national juſtice or ſecurity, but with the reſolution, almoſt openly avowed, of extirpating an eſtabliſhed, and to them an inoffenſive potentate from the political ſyſtem of Europe. Theſe powerful confederates, though differing in ſex and character, are congenial at leaſt in the ſentiments of exorbitant ambition. The Ruſſian with a maſculine vigor of mind, has alternately ſullied and adorned, by her vices and her virtues the throne of her barbarian predeceſſors; while the Auſtrian, leſs bold and firm in his conduct, but untainted with the weakneſs of ſuperſtition, has hitherto chiefly confined his political enterpriſes to dilapidations of the church. The imperial aſſociates have at length commenced their operations; but, as yet, without much ſucceſs. Their force, though inferior in point of numbers to the army of Xerxes, infinitely exceeds it in vigor and diſcipline; nor can it be much reduced by deſertion in a country ſo remote from their own, and among a people equally barbarous and hoſtile: But the political alliance of the Ruſſian and the Auſtrians cannot boaſt the unanimity of the Perſian multitude; and ſhould diſſention once find its way into the confederated camps, adieu to all the flattering hopes of victory, conqueſt and renown. Their enemies, it muſt be admitted, are not inſpired with that ardent ſpirit of liberty which actuated the Grecian republics of old againſt the Perſian invader: but they are animated in battle, with an enthuſiaſm unknown to the troops of other nations. The union of the two potentates is an alliance of intereſts, not of affection or eſteem; and, independently of the numerous accidents by which the ſucceſs of their enterpriſe may be affected, it will be found no eaſy taſk to conduct the operations of an offenſive war upon any determinate plan, that will ſuit alike the extreme avidity of both parties. Without ſufficiently alarming, they have excited the attention of all Europe by their military preparations, and may at laſt provoke its deriſion.

PRUSSIA.

The new ſovereign of Pruſſia ſeems ambitious to emulate, in the department of ſtate, the name of his great predeceſſor, and that he is not deſtitute of ſpirit vigor and enterpriſe, the world has lately, in the ſettlement of Holland, beheld an unequivocal proof. So far as yet appears, he has threatened no obſtruction to the meaſures of the Imperial allies, but we are not thence to conclude that he is really unintereſted in the contingent reſult of their expedition. It would be unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that, with an example before his eyes ſo recent as the affair of Batavia, he ſhould not apprehend more pernicious effects from a far greater acceſſion of territory to the Auſtrian dominions, though ſituated beyond the bounds of the empire. We may be aſſured, that he watches the iſſue of the Imperial operations with a degree of ſollicitude inſeparable from the jealouſy and prudent circumſpection of a wiſe king. But he is connected with the porte by motives of commercial intereſt to excite his immediate interpoſition; and the emperor may be attacked with greater ſucceſs, when his army has been weakened, and his reſources exhauſted by ſome exertion, than in the outſet of the war, and in the heat of the alliance, when he would be aſſiſted with all the vengeance, of an implacable empreſs counteracted in the proſecution of a favourite project, and diſappointed in ſanguine expectations.

SPAIN.

This once powerful kingdom was for ages the terror of Europe, and aſpired to be the arbitreſs of nations. By a ſeries of fortunate events, and an ambition perfectly reſtleſs, ſhe roſe, in the 16th century, to an almoſt unexampled pitch of grandeur, until, intoxicated with ſucceſs, and reverſing every maxim of policy, ſhe haſtened the decline of a conſtitution, which, in the days of its vigor, ranſacked both land and ſea in the purſuit of dominions and riches; of dominions which proved by their great extent, and of riches yet more fatal as productive of national projects. Such is now the condition of Spain, that ſhe may view with a jealous, but ſcarcely can with a vindictive eye, the military enterpriſes of other northern powers. There ſeems, however to be a myſtery in her preſent naval preparations, if not miſrepreſented, which requires a little time to unfold. The equipment of 17 or 18 ſail of the line is a force beyond all proportion to any danger which can be threatened by the depredation of Barbary corſairs. If it is intended to diſpute with the Ruſſian fleet, the entrance of the Mediterranean, a poſitive remonſtrance to that purpoſe, might have precluded the neceſſity of the armament, and muſt, according to the practice of all civilized nations, be an indiſpenſible prelude to its exertion.

The other POWERS of EUROPE.

Theſe are all the nations which at preſent make any prominent figure in the politics of Enrope: with reſpect to others which merit any attention, it will be ſufficient to give them a place in the back ground of our picture.

Portugal, notwithſtanding her vicinity to Spain, continues to enjoy, through the jealouſy of other powers, that tolerated independence which ſhe could neither aſſert by her own native ſtrength, nor the talents of the houſe of Braganza. The king of the two Sicilies diſplays monorchial ſplendor in the pleaſures of champion luxury. Sardinia ſits ſecure in the faſtneſſes which nature has planted around him. Holland, which had long been in a ſtate of ſtagnation, reſumes her commercial activity. And Sweden and Denmark, once diſtinguiſhed planets, are now content to act, occaſionally, as dependent ſatellites to the more luminous powers that move in the political hemiſphere.

SCOTCH REFORM.

The moderate claims of freedom made by the burgeſſes of Scotland, are, we underſtand, to be immediately ſubmitted to the wiſdom and juſtice of parliament. On the probable fate of their application, it would be preſumptuous in us to decide. But their moderation their ſpirit and perſeverance, in ſo good a cauſe, we cannot but commend; and they ought to derive hope and confidence from the reflection that they are now to preſent their appeal before a tribunal, whoſe penetration directed to the real nature and effects of the ſyſtems complained of, will not ſuffer itſelf to be miſlead by the partial and illuſive repreſentations of intereſted men, or by the gloſs of the name of ancient conſtitution, with which it is attempted to preſerve and ſanctify ſlavery, abuſe and corruption in borough government.

[English Review.

LONDON, May 3.

The French king is ſaid to have annihilated his parliaments, and to have ſubſtituted in their ſtead a total military government. Quere, Can he annihilate them without annihilating by the ſame government, and virtually abdicating his crown? This might be called a ſnapping the reins of government, by breaking aſunder the middle link of the chain that binds him and his people together. But we ſhall wait the further diſcuſſion of this ſubject until it is fully confirmed, and the particulars more amply diſplayed, when we may reſume it with propriety.

Incredulity being changed into univerſal admiration and the fact confirmed by the teſtimony of thouſands, the following hiſtory of that very extraordinary perſon who eats ſtones, is given to the world as an undoubted fact: A ſhipwreck happened about the year 1761, of the whole crew; one youth only eſcaped: a rock in the midſt of the ſea received him, that became his aſylum and habitation until the year 17[illegible], when he was diſcovered by captain Allmore, and brought to Norway; and during the thirteen years that he dwelt in this horid ſituation, deprived of things the moſt neceſſary for life; this unfortunate man ſubſiſted entirely on ſtones, from them he drew his nouriſhment by them he prolonged his wretched life. The man is ſtill alive, continues to eat ſtone like bread to this day, and may be viſited this and every morning from twelve to three, and in the evening from ſeven to nine, at No 16, Cockſpur ſtreet, Charing Croſs.---Admittance half a-crown.

The war between the Ottoman porte and the two Imperial potentates muſt retain in ſtatu quo.

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It will probably be the misfortune of theſe ſprings to expect too much from them, that is, as it were, to work miracles. For people not finding all they expect, may go away with a report that there is nothing extraordinary in them. But as it would be blameable on the one hand to exaggerate the effects, ſo on the other to under-rate or be ſilent of them. If the Lord puniſhed theſe who brought up a bad report of the land of Canaan, ſo his anger muſt in his Providence, light upon ſuch as bely the bounties of nature in any caſe.

* * *

Waſhington, Auguſt 28, 1788.

WHEREAS ſome malicious deſigning perſons have of late taken pains to propagate a report abroad, that the ſubſcriber is inſolvent. Therefore in order to make a true experiment of the ſame, he requeſt all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt him to come and make ſettlement, and receive their due according to contract; likewiſe thoſe are in arrears with him, are requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective balances ſhortly, by which means he flatters himſelf the public will be able more obviouſly to judge of his ſolventneſs.

ALEXANDER BEER.

N. B. He continues to carry on the buſineſs of SADLER and CAP-MAKER, at his ſhop in Waſhington, where he will take in exchange for work, caſh, country linen, and cattle on foot.

government, and virtually abdicating his crown? This might be called a ſnapping the reins of government, by breaking aſunder the middle link of the chain that binds him and his people together. But we ſhall wait the further diſcuſſion of this ſubject until it is fully confirmed, and the particulars more amply diſplayed, when we may reſume it with propriety.

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What may be the virtue of theſe ſprings, trial muſt determine; but at preſent there can[illegible] be a fair chance of making it. The indifferent cabbins, not keeping out the rain, and lying on, or but little raiſed from the wet ground, muſt give colds, and counteract, in a great degree, any efficacy of the water.-- However thoſe here ſay they find benefit. There are in my view ten cabbins. I have rode round, enquired the number of perſons in each, and find in the whole about fifty invalids, beſides thoſe who came with them to take care of them. Complaints are, weakneſs of the eyes, lameneſs, white ſwellings, incomes, catarhs, ſoreneſs, out breakings, chincoughs, aches, rheumatiſms, &c.

One thing is certain that cold water is of itſelf the greateſt bracer in nature, and the very abſterſion or waſhing of the water contributes greatly to health; and if this is impregnated with any uncommon material, which ſeems to be the caſe here, it muſt be doubly ſalutary. It is thought by the commentators there was as much of the phyſician as of the divine, in the inſtitutions of Moſes, which conſiſted ſo much of waſhing in clear water. The ancients in all countries uſed this cuſtom greatly, eſpecially the Greeks and Romans. The remains of ſome magnificent Roman baths are at this day to be ſeen. The Oriental nations ly, as it were, half their time in this element. In Europe, it is of late years more eſpecially, greatly uſed, and at the Medicinal Springs in Germany, there are thouſands of people to be ſeen every ſeaſon. It is obſerved by philoſophers, that uninſtructed natives ſuch as the ſavages, are oftentimes times the beſt judges of the efficacy of ſimple things, becauſe there is leſs whim, caprice and imagination with them. Certain it is a ſecond growth of wood is on this bottom, and in cutting down a large white oak, the old Indian marks were diſcovered which had been formerly cut upon it. Alſo the old paths to this place, ſhew that it has been a place of concourſe. Joſeph Nicholſon, the interpreter, mentions, that about 17 years ago, at what is now called Newcomer's Town, an old Indian dying, ſpoke of a peculiar ſpring in theſe parts, and ſaid if he was at it he could get well. But the interpreter thought no more of it at that time.

It will probably be the misfortune of theſe ſprings to expect too much from them, that is, as it were, to work miracles. For people not finding all they expect, may go away with a report that there is nothing extraordinary in them. But as it would be blameable on the one hand to exaggerate the effects, ſo on the other to under-rate or be ſilent of them. If the Lord puniſhed theſe who brought up a bad report of the land of Canaan, ſo his anger muſt in his Providence, light upon ſuch as bely the bounties of nature in any caſe.

* * *

Waſhington, Auguſt 28, 1788.

WHEREAS ſome malicious deſigning perſons have of late taken pains to propagate a report abroad, that the ſubſcriber is inſolvent. Therefore in order to make a true experiment of the ſame, he requeſts all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt him to come and make ſettlement, and receive their due according to contract; likewiſe thoſe are in arrears with him, are requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective balances ſhortly, by which means he flatters himſelf the public will be able more obviouſly to judge of his ſolventneſs.

ALEXANDER BEER.

N. B. He continues to carry on the buſineſs of SADLER and CAP-MAKER, at his ſhop in Waſhington, where he will take in exchange for work, caſh, country linen, and cattle on foot.

ISRAEL ISRAEL,

At the Croſs-Keys, corner of Third and Cheſnut Streets, Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he has rented a large ſtable in Dock-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of extending his buſineſs, and is in hopes to meet with encouragement, as he is determined to keep the beſt of hay, and accommodate travellers at the very loweſt rates. For the information of all that chuſe to favor him with their cuſtom, he acquaints them that horſes are taken in at 50s. per month, 15s. per week, 1/6 per night for hay, 2d per quart for oats. All horſes by the month or week to have 6 quarts of oats per day. Every other charge in the houſe as reaſoable as poſſible.

Weſtmoreland county, Roſtrover
townſhip, July 11, 1788.

WHereas my wife Catharine Kennedy, has been theſe two years and better ſtriving to take away my character, and that of ſome of my neighbours falſely and maliciouſly, and will not live in peace and her duty with me, and has ſued me for a ſeparate maintainance, and has entered into law without my knowledge or advice, and greatly againſt my intereſt, by which means ſhe is likely to deſtroy both her own living and mine, and is daily ſtriving to enter into new ſuits of law. I therefore take this method to forwarn all perſons whatever, not to truſt her or my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

IOHN KENNEDY, Senior.

Two Dollars Reward.

LOST on Sunday the 10th inſt. a Silk WATCH STRING, of a light cloth colour, mounted with ſteel ornaments, a cornelian-ſeal ſet in gold, and a watch key; it has alſo the ſwivel to it belonging to a ſilver watch. It was loſt betwixt Colonel Hays's and Elizabeth Town. The perſon who loſt it croſſed Youghicgany river at Budd's ferry. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printer, ſhall receive the above reward. Auguſt 22, 1788.

THE Truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittſburgh, on the firſt Tueſday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT GALBRAITH, Secretary.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26th, 1788.

Medicinal Springs,

In Waſhington County, ten miles from Pittſburgh' and fifteen from the town of Waſhington.

THE vaſt concourſe of people that reſort to thoſe ſprings, not only for the benefit of attaining that deſirable object health, but from motives of curioſity, and to aſcertain the truth of ſeveral extraordinary cures that the waters have performed, having rendered it neceſſary that ſome kind of entertainment ſhould be procured on the ſpot.

The ſubſcribers, at the inſtance of ſeveral reſpectable inhabitants in the neighbourhood, have undertaken to keep up a conſtant ſupply of all kinds of refreſhment that the country will admit of, for the benefit of travellers, with a good aſſortment of wine, punch, beer cyder, with feed for horſes, &c. Thoſe gentlemen who favor them with their cuſtom, may depend that good decorum and order will be kept up, and every attention poſſible paid to their commands. The place of entertainment was opened on Thurſday laſt, the 28th inſtant, by

ANDREW WATSON,

W. H. BEAUMONT,

Auguſt 29, 1788.

Simon Fiſhbaugh,

FACTOR, STOCK and EXCHEQUER BROKER,

BUYS and ſells on commiſſion, bills of exchange on Europe and the Weſt-Indies, bank ſtocks, ſtocks of the United States of America; ſuch as the different denominations of public ſecurities (called final ſettlement certificates) and the different emiſſions of paper money, emitted ſince July 1776, or ſuch as bears any diſcount or depreciation from its nominal value.

Money borrowed and lent to any amount, on depoſits ſufficient for the punctual re-payment, or on depoſit of any kind of final ſettlement certificates, or public ſecurities of the United States at their real value.

Keeps an office for the purchaſe and ſale, barter and exchanging real eſtates, groundrents, &c. for approved notes and bonds or mortgages, ſo as to accommodate buyers and ſellers. In ſome caſes gives a very conſiderable credit on the ſale of real eſtates. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds and warrants, powers of attorney, or any other kind of inſtruments of writing.

Procures freight for veſſels on a ſhort notice, and hires veſſels on charter.

Supplies country people and others with the exact ſums of ſhilling ſtate money of the year 1781, or the emiſſion of 1785, and funded certificates receivable at the land office of Pennſylvania, for lands to obtain patents, taken up from the proprietors before the year 1776, or certificates for payment of lands now taking up, as alſo certificates for the payment of lots in the reſerved tracts of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the moſt moderate terms of any, the different ſpecies of paper money and certificates exchanged for a ſmall diſcount ſo as to accommodate ſtrangers and others; Pennſylvania, New-York, and Maryland intereſt dollar money bought.

Country people living at a diſtance and coming to this city with quantities of their produce; ſuch as wheat, hemp, flour, corn, beef, pork, butter, fur and tobacco, &c. &c. will be informed of the higheſt prices, and conducted to the ſafe purchaſers and true dealers for the ready diſpoſal of their produce, either in exchange of goods or caſh, on a reaſonable commiſſion.

The ſubſcriber, by a punctual attention to the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſt of his employers, expects to merit the confidence of thoſe who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches, on application to him at his office. SIMON FISHBAUGH.

⁎ Accommodations are provided for the reception of produce, and all kinds of goods ſtored, free of all charges, if ſold within three months from the time.

Office of Exchange, in Fifth-ſtreet,
five doors above Market-ſtreet.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1788.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Hector Lithgow, who, in or about the year 1764, ſerved as a private in his Britannic majeſty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, left that place for Great Britain, and proceeded in the ſame capacity to the Eaſt Indies, where he died in the year 1784, poſſeſſed of a conſiderable property, and by his laſt will and teſtament bequeathed the ſame to John & Hugh Lithgow, his two ſons, who were born in the ſaid town of Halifax, and lately reſided there, and alſo Frances Sweeting, their mother: This is therefore to notify the ſaid Iohn and Hugh Lithgow and Frances Sweeting, or any of them, that ſatisfactory information of the whole tranſaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Meſſrs. Brymer and Feither; at New York to Thomas Pope, eſq. at Philadelphia to Archibald Gay, Letitia court.

Any who may have it in their power to give ſatisfactory information with reſpect to the above perſons, or any of them, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

***⁎* The printers in the Weſt India iſlands, and the ſtates of America, are deſired to inſert the above advertiſement, and the charge of the ſame will be defrayed by tranſmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.**

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Waſhington county, Nottingham townſhip, near the old Virginia court houſe, on the Monongahela, a Bay MARE with a ſtar and blaize in her face, ſome ſaddle marks, black mane and tail, a natural trotter, five or ſix years old, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN THATCHER.

Auguſt 13, 1788

THE ſubſcriber having contracted in April laſt with the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, for making that part of the road comprehended between colonel Aſhman's on the eaſt ſide of Sideling hill, to the weſt ſide of Rays-hill, a good and ſufficient road for waggons, &c. to travel, and it being agreed that the members of the houſe of aſſembly reſiding weſt of ſaid hills, ſhould review it and make report thereof, at their ſeſſion in September next. The ſubſcriber having completed it, requeſts that the gentlemen belonging to the houſe of Aſſembly will review it on their way down to their next ſeſſion.

JOHN SKINNER.

Auguſt 6, 1788.

CASH

Given for good

GINSANG,

By W. J. Miller, at the Store of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in the new ſtone houſe, Second-ſtreet.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 15, 1788.

STRAYED from off the commons of Pittſburgh the beginning of July laſt, a Bay MARE, about 4 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a long ſwitch tail, and is creſt fallen, trots and canters. Whoever will deliver her to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges.

N. B. She went off in company with a grey horſe about 15 hands high, belonging to Samuel Sample, for taking him up he will alſo give Two Dollars Reward. Auguſt 23. 1788.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

By the Vice Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by depoſition taken according according to law, it appears that ſeveral evil diſpoſed perſons have conſpired to obſtruct the execution of the laws in the county of Luzerne, and have violently ſeized and carried off the perſon of Timothy Pickering, eſquire, an officer of government, whom they ſtill retain as a priſoner: And Whereas it is of great importance to the good people of this Commonwealth that ſuch heinous offenders ſhould be brought to condign puniſhment: We have thought fit to offer and do hereby offer, a public reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for apprehending and ſecuring John Jenkins, Three Hundred Dollars for apprehending and ſecuring John Hyde, and the ſum of One Hundred Dollars for apprehending and ſecuring each and every of the following named perſons, viz. Daniel Earl, Benjamin Earl, ... Cady, Wilkes Jenkins, Joſeph Dudley, Gideon Dudley, David Woodward, John Whitcomb, Timothy Kilburne, and Thomas Kinney, or for apprehending and ſecuring any other perſon who ſhall be convicted of aiding and aſſiſting in taking off the ſaid Timothy Pickering; the reward for apprehending and ſecuring any of the above named perſons will be paid on their being delivered to the jail of the county of Northampton: And all judges, juſtices, ſheriffs and conſtables are hereby ſtrictly enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid offenders, ſo that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Peter Muhlenberg, eſquire, Vice Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight.

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Atteſt.
Charles Biddle, Secretary.